## Oliver Nelle

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https:/|exaly.com/author-pdf/2889955/publications.pdf
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| 35434195 <br> papers | 1,001 <br> citations | 19 <br> h-index | 31 <br> g -index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37421 <br> all docs | 37 <br> docs citations | 37 <br> times ranked | 1332 <br> citing authors |

Acceleration of Biochar Surface Oxidation during Composting?. Journal of Agricultural and Food
Chemistry, 2015, 63, 3830-3837.

Highâ€ahroughput <scp>DNA</scp> sequencing of ancient wood. Molecular Ecology, 2018, 27, 1138-1154.
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Are mid-latitude slopes sensitive to climatic oscillations? Implications from an Early Holocene sequence of slope deposits and buried soils from eastern Germany. Geomorphology, 2010, 122, 351-369.

Combining pollen and charcoal: evaluating Holocene vegetation composition and dynamics. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2010, 37, 2126-2135.

Woodland history of the last 500 years revealed by anthracological studies of charcoal kiln sites in
the Bavarian Forest, Germany. Phytocoenologia, 2003, 33, 667-682.

Holocene survival of the wild horse in Europe: a matter of open landscape?. Journal of Quaternary
Science, 2011, 26, 805-812.

Late Glacial to mid-Holocene palaeoclimate development of SouthernÂGreece inferred from the
sediment sequence of Lake Stymphalia (NE-Peloponnese). Quaternary International, 2013, 302, 42-60.

Charcoal usage in medieval and modern times in the Harz Mountains Area, Central Germany: Wood selection and fast overexploitation of the woodlands. Quaternary International, 2015, 366, 51-69.

Woodland history in the upper Harz Mountains revealed by kiln site, soil sediment and peat charcoal
analyses. Quaternary International, 2013, 289, 88-100.

Pedoanthracological contribution to forest naturalness assessment. Quaternary International, 2013, 289, 5-15.

Complementary use of pedoanthracology and peat macro-charcoal analysis for fire history
assessment: Illustration from Central Germany. Quaternary International, 2013, 289, 78-87.

Fire and forest history of central European low mountain forest sites based on soil charcoal analysis: The case of the eastern Harz. Holocene, 2014, 24, 35-47.

Assessing Holocene vegetation and fire history by a multiproxy approach: The case of Stodthagen
Forest (northern Germany). Holocene, 2012, 22, 337-346.
Contribution to the reconstruction of central European fire history, based on the soil charcoal
14 analysis of study sites in northern and central Germany. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2014,
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23, 51-65.
Evidence for climatic variability and its impact on human development during the Neolithic from
Loughmeenaghan, County Sligo, Ireland. Journal of Quaternary Science, 2012, 27, 393-403.

The Neolithic woodland â€" archaeoanthracology of six Funnel Beaker sites in the lowlands of Germany. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 51, 154-163.

2500 years of anthropogenic and climatic landscape transformation in the Stymphalia polje, Greece.
Quaternary Science Reviews, 2019, 213, 133-154.

Palaeosols and their cover sediments of a glacial landscape in northern central Europe: Spatial
distribution, pedostratigraphy and evidence on landscape evolution. Catena, 2020, 193, 104647.

Archaeobotany at Oplontis: woody remains from the Roman Villa of Poppaea (Naples, Italy). Vegetation
History and Archaeobotany, 2013, 22, 397-408.

Too early and too northerly: evidence of temperate trees in northern Central Europe during the Younger Dryas. New Phytologist, 2016, 212, 259-268.

Holocene mountain forest changes in central Mediterranean: Soil charcoal data from the Sila Massif (Calabria, southern Italy). Quaternary International, 2017, 457, 113-130.

Wood usage and its influence on the environment from the Neolithic until the Iron Age: a case study
22 of the graves at Flintbek (Schleswigâ€"Holstein, Northern Germany). Vegetation History and
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Archaeobotany, 2013, 22, 335-349.
Holocene landscape dynamics at the tell Arslantepe, Malatya, Turkey â€ $€^{\text {S }}$ Soil erosion, buried soils and
23 settlement layers, slope and river activity in a middle Euphrates catchment. Holocene, 2014, 24,
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1351-1368.

Timber economy in the Roman Age: charcoal data from the key site of Herculaneum (Naples, Italy).
Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2018, 10, 905-921.
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Solar influence on climate variability and human development during the Neolithic: evidence from a
25 high-resolution multi-proxy record from Templevanny Lough, County Sligo, Ireland. Quaternary
Science Reviews, 2013, 67, 138-159.
Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene natural and human influenced sediment dynamics and soil
formation in a O-order catchment in SW-Germany (Palatinate Forest). Quaternary International, 2013, 306, 42-59.

A comparative review of soil charcoal data: Spatiotemporal patterns of origin and long-term dynamics
of Western European nutrient-poor grasslands. Holocene, 2018, 28, 1313-1324.

Towards mutual understanding within interdisciplinary palaeoenvironmental research: An exemplary analysis of the term landscape. Quaternary International, 2013, 312, 4-11.

> Neolithic human impact on landscapes related to megalithic structures: palaeoecological evidence
from the KrÃhenberg, northern Germany. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 51, 164-173.

Iron Age utilization of silver fir (Abies alba ) wood around the Heuneburg ấ" Local origin or timber import?. Quaternary International, 2018, 463, 363-375.
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Paleobotanical and climate data support the plausibility of temperate trees spread into central Europe during the Late Clacial. New Phytologist, 2016, 212, 19-21.

32 Iron Age wood usage at an enclosure in northern Germany. Quaternary International, 2017, 458, 94-102.
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Vegetation history of the Maharlou Lake basin (SW Iran) with special reference to the Achaemenid period (550â€"330 bc). Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2021, 30, 595-610.
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Environmental development and local human impact in the Jeetzel valley ( N Germany) since 10 ka BP as
detected by geoarchaeological analyses in a coupled aeolian and lacustrine sediment archive at Soven.

